

The Constitutional Whig.

DEMOCRACY—THE CONSTITUTION—STATE RIGHTS.

By PLEASANT'S, ABBOTT & CO.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1829.

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The Constitutional Whig.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1829.

"Par Noble Fraternité," says the Enquirer of the N. Y. American and Nat. Journal; the latter having endorsed the opinion of the American in relation to the Editor of the Enquirer. The Enquirer seems to think a man is known by the company he associates with. If this be so in all cases, what will be the opinion of the associate of the Washington Telegraph? They seem to be now most lovingly dwelling in the same harness. The time is coming, and not far distant, when there will be a separation between these now loving friends, and then look out for equals.

We omitted to mention in yesterday's paper, that the slave Jasper, who was apprehended on a charge of advising another slave to join in an insurrection, was tried by the Hustings Court of this city, and discharged. We had intended to state the grounds on which he was discharged, but were unable to obtain a correct statement of them. We now learn that he was discharged because the evidence was not sufficient to satisfy the Court that there was any serious intention on the part of the accused to advise an insurrection. There was no discussion upon the evidence by the counsel on either side, and the Court was unanimous, we understand, for his discharge.

The Corporate Authorities of Petersburg have passed a resolution to request the President of the U. S. to direct an engineer to survey the route of a railroad from that town to the Roanoke, and if an engineer cannot be furnished by the President, they have authorized the Mayor to employ one for that purpose. This looks like being in earnest, and we most ardently wish our neighbors the most complete success. The Petersburg Times remarks as follows:

Rail-Road to the Roanoke.—Our readers will perceive from the above proceedings of the Common Council, that the first movement has been made towards an undertaking of vital importance to the prosperity of Petersburg as a place of trade, and promising equal advantages to the farmers and planters of the Roanoke country. That the project will now be persevered in and ultimately prove successful, we will not permit ourselves to doubt, convinced as our fellow citizens are of the absolute necessity of effectual measures, and satisfied as we hope they soon will be, from the report of a competent Engineer, of the easy practicability and comparatively trifling cost, of a Rail-Road from Petersburg to the Roanoke river. If such a scheme will double the trade and population of our town, (which it may do in the course of two or three years)—give value (for at present they possess none) to lands and houses, while its stock promises to be profitable—we ask, can any one interested longer hesitate?

The last Louisville Advertiser contains the proceedings of a dinner party given to the Hon. John Rowan, and a speech of two columns from that gentleman. No hue and cry will be raised by the Jackson papers, on this occasion. Any body has a right to make speeches, except Mr. Clay.

We continue to receive through the papers of Pennsylvania, the most certain evidence, that the next Election of President, will there turn upon the question of the Tariff.—Pittsburg has commenced the battle, and the cry is spreading far and wide. This has become a test already in the elections to the State Legislature.—How the present Administration can steer its course so as to secure the South and retain Pennsylvania, is beyond our ken. We do not believe it possible. Pennsylvania is opening her eyes to the deception practised upon her at the last election, and when she gets wide awake, there are certain of her politicians, and Ingham of the Treasury, at the head of them, will meet the reward they so justly merit—the frowns of an indignant and abused people.

The President.—The Norfolk papers of Monday state that the President would take his departure that morning in the Potomac for Washington. With regard to his health the Herald says:

"We learn from gentlemen who visited him at the Rip Raps yesterday and the day before, that he looks remarkably well, and that his health is very much improved." "The speculations and anxieties about his health which we have seen in several of the papers, are, we are assured, unfounded in any real cause of alarm."

The Beacon says: "The President attended Divine service at Old Point yesterday, and his health appeared much improved."

And a correspondent of the Beacon adds: "With the exception of a slight inflammation about the forehead, produced, I understand, by the stinging of a sea nettle, while bathing a few days since, he is to all appearance entirely exempt from disease."

FOR THE WHIG.
The following is the copy of a letter of Gen. Jackson's, from which in short articles published in the Whig of yesterday, I quoted part of a sentence from memory.
This letter deserves to be preserved to the latest posterity, as a specimen of classic elegance. It should be read in schools and academies to improve the boys and young men in composition, an act for which the President is so justly distinguished.—The intelligent readers of the Whig cannot but be greatly delighted with the beautiful and classical resemblance of the boots to a mirror. But I will no longer, by further remarks, detain the readers of the Whig from the enjoyment they will doubtless feel in reading this admirable production.
PAUL FRY, Jr.

NEW-YORK, October 22, 1816.
Dear Sir: On my return to Nashville, I received your letter of the 18th of July last, accompanied with the present of an elegant pair of military boots, tendered to me as a token of your approbation of my official conduct during the late war. As such I accept of them, and will lay them up as a memento to remind me to guard against the excesses of those miserable rights, if again invaded, bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and which I trust will never be surrendered to a tyrant but with our lives.
Believe me to be your friend and fellow citizen,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. JAMES RIDDER, Pittsburg.

FOR THE WHIG.
In the remarks of the National Gazette of June 30, in reply to some comments in the National Journal, the editor says, "to have decorously recommended another candidate for the Presidency, was not enmity or injury." It was certainly no injury to Gen. Jackson, but the greatest to Mr. Adams. The pretended friendship of Mr. Walsh for Mr. Adams injured him more, from his known rank federalism and his equally known admiration of the institutions of Great Britain, than all the Jackson papers of Pennsylvania, even the Jesuitical Norvell, the editor at that time of the Franklin Gazette, who attributed views and opinions to Mr. Adams which he pretended to praise, but which he well knew were fatal to the cause of Mr. Adams in that State; nay, Coleman, the editor of N. Y. Evening Post, an Englishman in his feelings and

affections toward Great Britain, who not content with sending his papers, and giving information to the British fleet, as was said, could not have injured Mr. Adams more than did Mr. Walsh. Mr. Walsh's admiration for, and eulogy of Great Britain can be seen in his travels in Europe, where during his residence in England he imbibed those notions of government so different from his own. See the review in the Edinburgh Review on Mr. Walsh's "Appeal," for the eulogy on Great Britain quoted, and Mr. Walsh severely castigated for the differences of his recorded opinions. Mr. Walsh's eulogy and abuse of the National Intelligencer, and of the National Journal, of the Democratic Press, the Richmond Whig, and the best edited papers friendly to the then administration, did far more injury than the feeble support he gave to Mr. Adams did good. His abuse of all the papers friendly to Mr. Adams (and his vindictive feelings towards Mr. Clay) for their gross calumnies (as he falsely accused them of) against Gen. Jackson and the virtue of Mrs. Jackson, was certainly well calculated to aid the cause of the administration. As for the injury to the reputation of Mrs. Jackson, let his censure be applied to the Jackson Committee of Nashville, whose developments of her conduct, & false certificates did her more injury than all the newsmen. Mr. Walsh's disappointment in not getting an appointment as Minister or to some other lucrative office, is the cause of the bitter hatred expressed for Mr. Adams in his review of his administration, published some months since. He feels no gratitude to Mr. Adams for the appointment of his brother as the Secretary of Legation at Madrid, but great devotion to Gen. Jackson for his retention of him, and the appointment of another brother to the Department of State. Mr. Walsh says, that the appointments were made before his visit to Washington, but he well knows they were made to conciliate him and purchase his support, which the President might, from his sympathy to great men, I mean to men high in offices, have purchased at a less price. I should not be surprised to see the Hon. Robert Walsh appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, or to some other lucrative office, should a vacancy occur, some time hence. Has Mr. Walsh any recollection what he was abusing the National Journal and other papers friendly to the late administration, of his censuring the Jackson Committee of Philadelphia who gave gratuitously a forged commission from General Washington to Gen. Jackson, and afterwards told a deliberate lie to sustain their forgery by a false quotation from Eaton's Life of Jackson?

An enemy to Judaism and Hypocrisy.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1829.

A correspondent in Fluvanna, has sent us the following, as the true state of the polls, in the late Congressional election, and assuring us, that it is correct, as he has received his accounts from the best authority in the different counties.

	Gordon.	Byrnes.	Nelson.
Albemarle	269	7	102
Goehland	23	109	4
Amherst	121	30	37
Nelson	92	58	19
Fluvanna	87	50	22
	592	215	184

The Telegraph is laboring very hard to justify the Postmaster at Washington, in refusing to deliver letters to Schofield upon a written order, in direct violation of law. The worse the cause, the greater the labor required to sustain it.

The Telegraph says, that "Mr. Livingston does not owe the Government one cent." The debt which with interest exceeded \$100,000, has been paid by the sale of his property. We are glad to hear it, and more it is true. We will believe it when we have some better authority for it.

POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

IMPROPER INTERFERENCE.

We publish to day from the Providence (Rhode Island) American, an article exposing in brief but appropriate terms the improper intermeddling of the United States Officers in the recent election there. The overwhelming vote which the patriotic people of that industrious and public spirited state gave to Messrs. Burges and Pearce, is perhaps the severest comment which could be made upon the indecorous course pursued by those individuals, in endeavoring, by means of their official station, to control the free exercise of the elective franchise. It is the more unpardonable that the President should permit his subordinates to thus obtrude themselves upon the rights & immunities of the people, after he had made such a parade in his inaugural speech about the "values" which "had brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections." This allusion was no less indicative than unjust towards Mr. Adams, and his administration, and was so viewed by impartial men at the time. The subsequent conduct of General Jackson and his administration proves conclusively that it was thrown out only as a blind to put the people off their guard, for almost every appointment which has been made since then, has been so made as to produce political effect, and operate favorably to the cause in power, in all state elections. Printers and Editors have been bought and sold, and their presses subsidized with the public treasure as unceremoniously as though the former were so many commodities of traffic, and the latter had been placed in the hands of the government for purposes of bribery and corruption. There is scarcely a noisy demagogue who had at his command, during the recent struggle, ink, type, and paper, that has not subsequently received the wages of his iniquity; perhaps, in all probability those for which he stipulated as the price of his loyalty.

From the Providence Statesman.

THE SECRETARY'S BUDDY.

Mr. Secretary Ingham, meanly attempted to influence the vote of the town of Providence by withholding the appropriation of \$500, made by Mr. Adams, for the Marine Hospital. His letters on the subject holds out the idea, which cannot be concealed, that if we would send Jackson Representatives to Congress, he would pay us our debt, and let us have the money he unjustly detains. The town of Providence has given Mr. Ingham a real Rhode Island answer!—689 votes for the men he did not wish elected, and 69 votes for the men to whom he would have paid over the Hospital money! Mr. Ingham should study human nature a little deeper, before he attempts to bribe or threaten Rhode Island.

From the Providence American.

U. S. OFFICERS INTERFERING IN STATE ELECTIONS. President Jackson, in his Inaugural expressed great horror at the interference of the U. States government in elections, and his supporters were clamorous on this point during the administration of Mr. Adams. Now they are in power, they begin to practice, and we have had a little sample of it in this state, during the election of representatives. Mr. Ingham's gross attempt to influence the votes of this town, we have before alluded to, and also, the fact, that the Postmaster of this town has been permitted

during the contest, to act as Chairman of the corresponding Jackson Committee. The personal expectations of every office holder or expectant have been unfilled, and we doubt if more than one U. S. Officer in this state, has voted for Pearce and Burges, or withheld their votes from Eddy and Durfee. If it be so, we should like to hear it stated.

In this town every U. S. officer who had a vote, was at his post, electing for the Jackson candidates. On examining the list of Jackson votes it appears that 69, fourteen were given by persons who are expectants of U. S. House or other offices making twenty votes directly influenced by the government patronage, besides some ten or fifteen votes more given by relatives or friends of U. S. officers.

Mr. John R. Waterman, Whig in the Custom House has been the principal leader of the Jackson party in this contest. Though a sworn officer of the Customs, and residing in this town, he visited Warwick, a town in Kent County, from which he had removed, and spent much time there in electing meetings, and bringing persons to the polls. Some of the citizens, indignant at this interference, reminded Mr. Waterman that he was a U. S. officer, and a resident of Providence, and that it did not become him to meddle with their town affairs. This rebuke had no effect upon the delicacy of the Custom House officer, and did not restrain him from his electing efforts. Such are the beautiful practical results of this reforming Administration, which promised so loudly to prevent all improper interference with the rightful course of appointments to office.

From the N. Y. Advertiser.

We have not observed lately a more despicable exhibition of party violence than the abuse lavished on the late Postmaster General, for having the independence—which one would suppose no honest man would shun, and no honest man would be afraid of avowing, when called on, his undiminished confidence in certain Postmasters, of whose fidelity and correctness he had ample proofs during his long and vigilant administration of the Department, but who have fallen victims to the unprecedented and appalling system of usurpation which it was understood he had the manliness to oppose, but could not avert, and would not participate in. The following, from an Administration paper at Trenton, is a sample of the attacks we refer to:

"Mr. McLean, the late Postmaster General, is seeking to build himself up in the estimation of the Coalition party, by giving certificates of good conduct to every officer dismissed by his successor. The factious, interfering and unimpeachable course pursued by Judge McLean, will ultimately, we suspect satisfy the country that the present Administration has been so unfortunate as to make, at least, one very injudicious and improper appointment, and that is the appointment of John McLean, of Ohio, a Justice of the Supreme Court."

From the Providence (R. I.) Herald, August 19.

The last Louisville Advertiser, speaking of Westlake's majority over Rudd, which is ascertained to be 650, congratulates the friends of the former gentleman, and states that "there has been no material defection" from his party in this district.—The difference, we take it, is a mistake, as a majority of nearly 2000 and 500 votes, is "material," so much so that we are satisfied, Kentucky will yet, and shortly, rescue herself from the clutches of having listened to the voice of a commotion of political passions in opposition to her well known interests, in the struggle of 1828, and which it is considered, that in almost every part of the district where the people had the advantage of correct information, Maj. Rudd received a majority. Mr. Westlake may well say, like Robert Burns:

"Said cause has I in song!"

In Bardonia, and indeed in Nelson county, where Mr. W. has been raised and consequently, where he must be better known, a majority is found against him. In the city of Louisville also, where it must be presumed the people have the means of correct information in greater abundance than in any part of the district, there is a large majority against him. But, in the absence of a large majority against him, the advantage of the less favored sections, where Mr. W. has had the opportunity, for years, of operating with his fraudulent circulars and gunpowder pamphlets, has been managed by the greatest exertions, to secure small majorities. A spirit of inquiry, however, is abroad in those sections—information is gradually diffusing—scoffers are establishing a short time, the advantage of which binds his popularity must break, unless strengthened by an adoption of correct principles, and the pursuance of political consistency.

Mr. Clay.—With reference to the unwelcome accusations urged against Mr. Clay, for the part he took in the late criminal trial in Kentucky, that gentleman might, says the Boston Courier, with peculiar propriety, adopt (with slight variations) the following language, once employed by the celebrated, actors and Lord Chancellor, Mr. Erskine:

"The whole people of the United States have been witnesses to the calumnious claim that, by every art, has been raised and kept up against me: in every place where business or pleasure collect the public together, day after day, my name and character have been the topics of injurious reflection. And for what?—for the discharge of a duty from a short time, the slender thread of personal advantage recommended and which a thousand difficulties repelled. But I soon to complain either of the printers of these libels, or of their authors. I thank God that I can forgive them, however influenced they may have been by malice or blindness. Little indeed did they know me, who thought that such calumnies would influence me, and who would, for ever, at all hazards, assert the dignity, independence, and integrity of the American Bar, without which, impartial justice, the most valuable part of our American constitutions, can have no existence. From the moment that any advocate can be permitted to say that he will or will not stand between the government and the citizen, arranged in the court where he sits to practice from that moment the most alarming consequences may be expected to ensue. If the advocate refuses to defend, from what he may think of the charge or of the defence, he forfeits his character, and in proportion to his rank and reputation, puts the heavy influence of, perhaps, a mistaken opinion, into the scale against the accused, in whose favor the benevolent principle of American law makes all presumptions, and which commands the very Judge to be his counsel."

We present to our readers in this day's paper, a complete return of the elections in this State, and a complete list of the required correction. I refer the best information which we have been able to obtain, the Republican party have a majority of eight, in the Senate, and twenty-four in the House of Representatives—giving a clear majority in both branches of the Legislature, and a clear majority for Jackson and Reform! Kentucky is itself again! (Kentuckyian.)

New Philadelphia, Ohio, August 11.

Good time for Lawyers.—William D. Ewing, Attorney at Law, has been appointed Postmaster at New Lisbon, in place of David Hegges, deceased. Messrs. Wright, Attorney at Law, has been appointed Postmaster at Medina, Ohio, in place of the late Postmaster, who has been removed, and S. Van Rensselaer, Attorney at Law, appointed Postmaster at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, in place of John Sinton, removed.

The Jackson papers have been very eager to publish a kind of certificate of Gen. Jackson's talents and capacity, purporting to come from William B. Lawrence, Esq. a friend of the late administration. These papers have made much ado about it, as they did of the "laudatory laudatory" paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer, and with about the same result. We perceive by the late New York Tribune, that this piece of evidence is discredited by W. B. Lawrence. So much for attempting to bolster up a cause by trick and deception.—Ball. Pat.

The Secretary of the Treasury has at last been compelled by the force of public opinion, to issue a circular to the Collectors, forbidding them from making any further removals in the custom houses, without first obtaining the approbation of the department. This may, perhaps, prevent some of the threatened substitutes of incompetent for faithful of course, with which we have been threatened in this district.—B.

Moses Wright, lately appointed postmaster at Medina, Ohio, has been announced, ran away. Some of his friends said, "Poor Moses, however, has left nearly three months on road, without making his appearance at Medina, no doubt having legal reasons for this. And the Postmaster General, finding he could not return Moses Wright, determined to work a change, right away." Unfortunate Moses, and has given the office to S. L. Peake.—Pittsburg Gazette.

DOMESTIC.

From the Galena Advertiser.

INDIAN TREATY.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here last night from Prairie du Chien, that a treaty with the Winnebagoes and Potawatamies had been concluded, and a purchase made of all the lands south of the Wisconsin, between the Upper Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, including all lands in this tract heretofore held by the Indians. We are informed, that a small reserve has been made in this ceded tract, but its particular locality, or quantity, we have not understood.

The stipulations of the treaty are, that the Winnebagoes are to receive annually, for 30 years, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, and the Potawatamies are to receive annually, fifteen thousand dollars, as long as they sustain their name as a distinct nation.

Usual harmony between the Commissioners and the Indians prevailed during the treaty, and the Indians expressed a perfect satisfaction at the accomplishment of the long contemplated sale of their country. We shall probably be able to give a more definite account of this treaty in our next number.

The 5 per cent Circular.—We learn that in some cases the order not to allow there per cent discount for measure has been carried back in its operation, and at least held in suspense over cloths which had been entered before the order was received. In one instance which we happen to know of, a package was entered, passed by the appraisers, sold in separate pieces and carried in the country before the new instructions were issued. The calculations, however, had not been completed, and now the collector refuses to fill out the bonds, except on the new plan; which makes the duty another dollar per yard, producing a heavy loss instead of a profit. In another case, the goods are still on hand, but having been entered, the only way to avoid the loss of about four hundred dollars increase of duty is to re-ship the goods, receive the debenture and import them over again, with an invoice made out (for instance) at 19s per yard, instead of 20s with a 5 per cent discount. Where goods have not passed through the Custom House, they will probably be permitted to remain in statu quo, until new invoices are obtained. In the mean time the business season will have gone by, a heavy disappointment and loss will be incurred by the merchants, and the revenue so far as these cases are concerned, will be precisely what it would have been without all this vexation and trouble.

N. Y. J. C. M.

LYNNHURST, August 31.

Awful Occurrence.—An attempt, which we regret to say proved too successful, to poison the family of Dr. Floyd, who resides a few miles from this place, was made by his servants on last Thursday morning. While the family were at breakfast, they were taken with vomiting, which immediately created the suspicion that some poisonous ingredient had been put in their coffee. The cook was called up, who denied any knowledge of the fact, and willingly partook of a cup of the coffee. A negro man, that was in the kitchen, was then sent for, who declined to drink of the coffee offered him, but, on being compelled to partake of it, was immediately taken violently sick, and confessed the fact of having put arsenic in the coffee pot. This was a distressing moment. Physicians were sent for, but with all their skill were unable to save from the sudden jaws of death all the family. An interesting little boy about ten years old died about 4 o'clock of that evening. It is said he drank his cup of coffee before eating, which caused the poisonous draft to act more powerfully upon his empty stomach. We learn that it is supposed several of Dr. Floyd's negroes were engaged in this conspiracy, and that five have been lodged in Bedford jail to answer for this heinous deed.

Virginia.

Remarkable presence of mind.—On Wednesday week, the daughter of Mr. Parquharson, Bankhead, Stirlingshire, Geo. was standing near a bee hive.—The hive suddenly threw off a swarm and alighted on the young woman's head. It completely covered her hair, face, breast, and shoulders, so that she could neither see nor speak. In this situation she remained without moving, until her father brought a hive and the bees entered it, without her receiving a single sting. Had she run away, or irritated the insects by striving to remove them, the consequences might have been fatal to her.

Wash. Chron.

By an endorsement on the Way Bill received this morning from Cumberland, we learn that George Swearingen has made a confession, in which he accuses Rachel Cunningham with the murder of his wife.—Hagerstown Mail.

A gentleman who has just returned from a travelling expedition, in which he visited various parts of New England and New York, informs us that the prospects of the husbandman were never more flattering.—John. Com.

Forward!—It is stated in the Boston Palladium that the use of Turkey red in color printing has been successfully introduced to us at Lowell. The French have long had an advantage over the English in the employment of this colour.

Paterson Bank.—We understand, says the Paterson Intelligencer, that the Directors of this Institution have given satisfactory security to the Chancellor, for the payment of all its notes within one year, and that, in consequence, the appointment of Receivers has been set aside and the officers of the Bank are relieved with power to settle up its affairs themselves.

New York, Aug. 29.

The Market.—Ayles during the last three days advanced. Potatoes stand at \$1.20, and Peas at \$1.25. The Corn Exchange continues to be heavily supplied with wheat and flour, and prices are rather higher. Sales have been made of Baltimore wheat and other similar descriptions at 55¢. New Guinea wheat has been sold at 103¢ and 110¢ and South Carolina, at 106¢. Virginia yellow corn at 54¢. Cotton is steady and the market generally in other respects as before reported.—John. Com.

The Soul.—The following sublime definition of the soul, is from the Sacred Books of the Brahmins. Proud and calumnious philosophy cannot furnish a better. "The soul is an inseparable portion of the great universal mind; in other words, of Brahma. Like the being from whom it emanates, it is therefore indestructible. It knows no dissolution of time; it is free, immutable, eternal. The wind cannot pierce it, fire cannot burn it, water cannot drown it, the earth cannot absorb it. It is beyond the reach of the elements, invulnerable, invisible, universal, subsisting in all places, and at all times, and victorious over death."

Learning.—Many pairs of what is called learning resemble the man's horse, which had but two tails—he was hard to catch, and good for nothing when caught. Metaphysical speculations are lofty, but foggy, as Leonardo, after ascending to the immense height in the atmosphere, came down covered with icicles.

Silence never shows itself to so great an advantage, as when it is made the reply to calumny and defamation; provided that we give no just occasion for them.—Steele.

The Niagara Herald contains the following curious advertisement:

Caution.—Whereas I, Wm. Wright, being imberbed and insane, did under the influence of liquor, marry Mary Ann Muldoon, alias Mary Ann Lamb—Therefore, I do caution all people against crediting her any thing to my account, as the marriage was not lawful. WRIGHT. R. O. T. O. K.

Niagara, Aug. 6, 1829.

26 March for getting crotchets.

CONNECTION.

A Connection. A short time ago, a poor Irishman applied at the office of a wealthy office, in this town, for relief, and upon some doubt being expressed as to whether he was a proper object for parochial charity, he answered his suit with great earnestness. "Och, your honor," said he, "I had to be starved to death long since but for my cat!" "But for what?" asked his assistant interrogator. "My cat!" rejoined the Irishman. "Your cat, how so?" "Sure, your honor, I sold her eleven times over for stiverance a time, and she was always at home again before I'd get myself!"—[English Paper.]

Out of.—A writer in the New Haven Chronicle says she was out of, are the words in the language, when one is out of patience and out of money. He says his wife tells him, she is out of sugar one day, out of coffee the next, out of tea the next, out of flour the next, and finally out of spirits. "The words we think are very good words, and decidedly the best in the language, when one is out of debt; out of trouble; and out of jail. If a man has a smoky house and a sordid wife, out of doors is an bad place."

The Countess de Barry having presented Allan Ramsay with an orange, he almost instantly handed her the following lines:—
Now Francis son that may be true,
I'll not promissely vie with thee,
Thou to the forest gave the fruit,
The forest gave the fruit to me.

Phrenology.—A devoted disciple of Spurzheim told a gentleman, the Whig of whose emanation he had diligently examined, the origin of "Leisurely" was peculiarly pronounced. "Vainly," replied the whig disbeliever, "I was many years in the local militia."

The best of men appear sometimes to be strange compounds of contradictory qualities, and were the accidental oversight and folly of the wisest man—the hasty and the passionate works of a meek man—were they to rise up in judgment against each other, an ill-natured judge be suffered to rule, in this manner, what has been done amiss—what character so unexceptionable as to be able to stand before him?—Steele.

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill, requires every such silence, which costs us nothing.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than that, when the injury begun on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.—Tillotson.

There never was any party, faction, sect, or school, whatever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent for a time; it is not a more busy animal than a blockhead. However, such instruments are necessary to politicians, and perhaps, if they were with States as with clocks, which must have some least weight hanging at them, to give motion to the finger and more useful parts.—Page.

The first part of a newspaper which an ill-natured man examines, is the list of bankrupts, and the bills of mortality.

Shenstone.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but rising every time we fall.—Confucius.

A drove of from 50 to 100 fine mules recently arrived at Baltimore from Kentucky, and were sold at fair prices, \$75 being the lowest sum that was paid for any one of them.

According to the last number of the Southern Review, the schooner employed in the African slave trade from the Island of Cuba, enter our ports, ostensibly in distress, as vessels engaged in the gold and ivory commerce, and obtain such supplies as are lawfully permitted to be imported into the United States in the Island.—[Nat. Gaz.]

A case of poison, from eating pickles kept too long in a barrel, is said to have occurred last week at Spakley's Tavern, and the consequent death of several persons is reported.

Little Falls Gaz.

Another error.—[Anti-Slavery.]

A meeting of the citizens of Mauch Chunk, Pa. called together on the 1st of August, and was held for the purpose of organizing an "Anti-Slavery Society." The meeting was very successful, and a large number of persons were present.

Boats.—A commercial firm has furnished us with a list of twenty-four vessels which arrived at Hull, (England), from different parts of the Netherlands and Germany, between the 1st and 20th of June inclusive, with an aggregate of 1508 tons of cattle, besides 3500 sheep, horses, &c. They are then reported to be on their way to America, and are expected to arrive in a ship, cleared from this port recently for the same destination, having on board 200 tons of horses which had been collected in this city. It is rather a new article of exportation with us, but will probably receive more attention hereafter.

Wash. Chron.

The French papers speak of a young painter of extraordinary skill in painting landscapes with unclouded scenery. His name is Tengel, and he resides at Fontenay. It is stated that he can execute a picture of country, scenery, &c. in two hours, which would require the time of a common artist for at least a month.—N. Y. Daily Ad.

Stock Speculation.—We noticed, in a brief paragraph, some days since, the recovery and escape of a stolen horse, which was a person for whom he had at various times been sought. Strongly as our last London papers furnish the particulars of this trial, as yet it is not revealed, the principle "that an individual himself became the purchaser of it, although it is proved that he took it at a fair market price, and even above what he could stock of the same description belonging to himself, on the same day, and although a broker is employed, and that at any time, and under any change of circumstance, the seller may cancel the transaction, and insist upon having his property returned to him."

Up to the day of this decision, such transactions were considered in London as perfectly unexceptionable.—N. Y. Amer.

Abolition.—A young female, was last week forcibly abducted from this town, and carried to Boston. Her story is full of printed interest, and will be given in our next number. Strongly as it may appear, the act was committed in presence of a number of our citizens, and no effort was made to avert it.

Profr. Paper.

JOHN F. ADAMS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

IS located in Williamsburg, and offers his professional services to the public. He will practice in the Superior Court of Chancery and Hustings Court held in that city, and in the Superior and Inferior Courts of the counties of James City, York, Warwick and Gloucester. All communications addressed to him, post paid, will be punctually attended to. Aug 25—36¢

NOTICE.

Mrs. NELSON continues her Boarding Establishment adjoining the Washington Tavern, within fifty yards of the Capitol Square. She will be prepared to accommodate, at the best manner, a number of the Members of the Convention and Legislature, with their families, if required. Good stables, and carriage houses well supplied with provender and careful Hostlers. Aug 7 1829

A court held for Prince Edward county, July the 20th, 1829. John Hostman, p. against Hays & Loomer, Jrs.—T. Cox vs. Lumbard.

The defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to an act of the general assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of October next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the court house of this county.

67¢ Acopy. Teste, B. J. WORTHAM, c. c.

LOUISA RACES.

THE Louisa Races will commence at Louisa court house, on Thursday, the 1st of October. First day's race, mile heats for 3 years old, six entries and closed. One hundred bushels of merchantable wheat entrance, half forfeit.

William Morris